

Appendix B
Mission Statements and Statutory Table

Appendix B

MISSION STATEMENTS AND STATUTORY TABLES

This appendix is supplied to help understand the numerous different missions and legal requirements that guide the many entities involved in the Region’s fish and wildlife mitigation and recovery effort. Appendix B has two sections:

- Section A – The Major Stakeholders and Fish and Wildlife Policy Forums
- Section B – Relevant Federal Statutes, Regulations, and Executive Orders.

A. The Major Stakeholders and Fish And Wildlife Policy Forums in the BPA Service Area

Numerous stakeholders influence fish and wildlife policies and program implementation within the BPA Service Area. They include multiple sovereignties and levels of government, as well as interagency forums and independent commissions. Their activities in the fish and wildlife arena are linked by varying degrees of coordination, and their missions reflect their geographic locations and constituents. The following table provides the reader with a sense of the breadth and diversity of the major interest groups concerned with BPA’s Fish and Wildlife Implementation Program.

CANADA	
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Responsible for policies and programs to support Canada’s interests in the oceans and freshwater habitat, and to conserve and sustain Canada’s fisheries resources in marine and inland waters.
UNITED STATES—FEDERAL AGENCIES	
U.S. Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Forest Service	Manages national forests and grasslands for sustainable multiple use, including fish and wildlife, in all eight states in BPA service area.
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Provides assistance regarding soil and water conservation to private landowners. Has a conservation office in every county.
U.S. Department of Commerce	
NOAA Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service)	Responsible for managing and sustaining most marine resources and their habitats in U.S. waters. Provides services to support domestic and international fisheries management.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
Army Corps of Engineers	Operates federal dams in the Columbia River Basin for multiple uses, including fish and wildlife. Salmon migrate through fishways and bypass systems at most dams.

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U.S. Department of Energy	
Bonneville Power Administration	Responsibilities include improvement of Northwest fish and wildlife resources affected by hydropower plants in the Columbia River Basin.
Environmental Protection Agency	Responsible for safeguarding the nation's natural environment - air, water, and land.
U.S. Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Land Management	Manages public lands, including fish and wildlife habitat.
Bureau of Reclamation	Manages, develops, and protects water and related resources.
National Park Service	Responsible for preserving natural resources in national parks.
Fish and Wildlife Service	Responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish and wildlife, and their habitats. Specifically includes migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and freshwater and anadromous fish.
UNITED STATES—STATE GOVERNMENTS	
California Dept. of Fish and Game	Responsible for managing California's fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend.
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game	Responsible for preserving, protecting, and perpetuating all fish and wildlife resources in Idaho.
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks	Responsible for maintaining and enhancing the health of Montana's natural environment and the vitality of its fish and wildlife resources.
Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Responsible for protecting and enhancing Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.
Nevada Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources	Responsible for protecting, preserving, managing, and restoring wildlife and its habitat.
Utah Dept. of Natural Resources	Responsible for coordinated and balanced stewardship of Utah's natural resources.
Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Responsible for providing sound stewardship of fish and wildlife. Serves as an advocate for fish and wildlife species.
Wyoming Game and Fish Dept.	Responsible for providing adequate and flexible system to control, propagate, manage, protect, and regulate all Wyoming wildlife.
TRIBES	
Blackfeet Tribe	Reservation, 3,000 square miles Northwestern Montana 8,488 tribal members
Burns-Paiute Tribe	Reservation, 1,240 acres plus 11,000 acres in trust for individual Indians Eastern Oregon 286 tribal members
Cedarville Rancheria	Reservation, 20 acres Northwestern California Population: 22
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Indian Reservation	Reservation, 4,224 acres Western Washington Number of Chehalis Indians in 1984: 382.

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Chinook Indian Tribe	No reservation or tribal lands Western Washington 2,000 tribal members
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Reservation, 69,299 acres Northern Idaho 1,216 tribal members
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	Reservation, 1.3 million acres Northeastern Washington 7,900 tribal members
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians	Reservation, 6.1 acres South-central Oregon coast 600 tribal members
Coquille Indian Tribe	No reservation 6,400 acres of tribal lands South-central Oregon coast 695 tribal members
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	No reservation Western Washington 1,400 tribal members
Crow Indian Nation	Reservation, 3,521 square miles South-central Montana 9,024 tribal members
Fort Bidwell Reservation	Reservation, 3,335 acres Northwestern California Population: 200
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe	Reservation, 16,654 acres in northern Nevada 18,828 acres in southeastern Oregon
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	Reservation, 10,300 acres Western Oregon 4,104 tribal members
Hoh Tribal Business Community	Reservation, 443 acres Northern Washington coast 212 tribal members
Hoopa Valley Reservation	Reservation, 85,446 acres Northwestern California Population: 2,200
Jamestown S'Kallam Tribal Council	No reservation Northwestern Washington 486 tribal members

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Kalispel Tribe	Reservation, 4,600 acres Northeastern Washington 250 tribal members
Klamath Tribes	No reservation or tribal lands South-central Oregon 3,175 tribal members
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	Reservation, 2,695 acres Northern Idaho 165 tribal members
Lower Elwha	Reservation, 373 acres Northwestern Washington 638 tribal members
Lummi Indian Tribe	Reservation, 12,000 acres Northwestern Washington 3,670 tribal members
Makah Tribe	Reservation, 27,200 acres Northwestern Washington 2,195 tribal members
Muckleshoot Tribe	Reservation, 1,201 acres of trust land Western Washington 1,170 tribal members
Nez Perce Tribe	Reservation, 88,000 acres North-central Idaho 3,000 tribal members
Nisqually Indian Tribe	No reservation or tribal lands Western Washington 500 tribal members
Nooksack Indian Tribe	Reservation, 2,500 acres including 65 acres of tribally owned trust land Western Washington 1,341 tribal members
Ozette/LaPush Tribes	Reservation, 709 acres Northern Washington coast (Held in trust for the Makah Tribe)
Pit River Indians	Several reservations, Northeastern California 1,350 tribal members
Port Gamble S'Klallam	Reservation, 1,341 acres Northern Washington coast 935 tribal members

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Puyallup Indian Tribe	Reservation, a few square miles Western Washington 2,219 tribal members
Quileute Tribe	Reservation, 594 acres Northern Washington coast 706 tribal members
Quinault Indian Nation	Reservation, 189,621 acres Northwestern Washington 2,453 tribal members
Confederation Tribes of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead	Reservation, 1.2 million acres Western Montana 6,800 tribal members
Samish Tribe	No reservation or tribal lands Western Washington 750 tribal members
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	Reservation, 23 acres Northwestern Washington 183 tribal members
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	Reservation, 1,035 acres Northwestern Washington 204 tribal members
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation	Reservation, 187 acres Northwestern Utah 411 tribal members
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall	Reservation, 540,764 acres Idaho 3,951 tribal members
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation	Reservation, 144,274 acres in Nevada Reservation, 145,545 acres in Idaho 1,500 tribal members
Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indian Reservation	Reservation, 3,669 acres Western Oregon 3,022 tribal members
Skokomish Tribe	No reservation or tribal lands Northwest Washington 796 tribal members
Spokane Tribe	Reservation, 154,000 acres Eastern Washington 2,100 tribal members

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Squaxin Island Tribe	Reservation, a small island Western Washington 650 tribal members
Stillaguamish Tribe	No reservation or tribal lands Western Washington 237 tribal members
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe	Reservation, 10,098 acres Nevada
Suquamish Tribe	Reservation, 2,500 acres Northwestern Washington 665 tribal members
Swinomish Indian Tribe	Reservation, 10 square miles Western Washington 778 tribal members
Tulalip Indian Tribe	Reservation, 8,878 acres Northwestern Washington 2,800 tribal members
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Reservation, 157,982 acres Eastern Oregon Approximately 2,000 tribal members
Upper Skagit Tribe	Reservation, 99 acres Western Washington 504 tribal members
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	Reservation, 641,000 acres Central Oregon 3,755 tribal members
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation	Reservation, 1.4 million acres South-central Washington 8,870 tribal members

B. Relevant Federal Statutes, Regulations, and Executive Orders

<p>BPA – Bonneville Power Administration BLM – Bureau of Land Management BOR – U.S. Bureau of Reclamation CEQ – President’s Council on Environmental Quality Corps – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers DOC – U.S. Department of Commerce DOI – U.S. Department of Interior</p>	<p>EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency FERC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service (as of 2002, known as NOAA Fisheries) NPS – National Park Service USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture USFS – U.S. Forest Service USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p>
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Statute or Order	Administering Agencies	Complying Agencies	Statutory Requirements
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C.S. 1996 (1999)	Same as complying agencies	All federal agencies with statutory or administrative responsibilities for management of federal lands	To protect and preserve the American Indians’ inherent right to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religion, including access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, worship through ceremonials, traditional rites.
Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1960 and 1974 16 U.S.C.S. 469 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI	Any agency constructing a dam or other Federal construction project	Provides for preservation of historic sites, buildings, objects, etc. by providing for preservation of historical and archeological data that might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of flooding, relocation of roads, alterations of terrain, or other acts caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of U.S. or by any private entity holding license issued by such agency or by any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.
Archeological Resources Protection Act, 16 U.S.C.S. 470aa <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	Agency with primary management authority of public lands or DOI	All	Agencies must obtain permits before excavating or otherwise disturbing archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands.
Bald Eagle Protection Act 16 U.S.C.S. 668 (1999)	USFWS, DOI, Attorney General	All	No one is allowed to take, possess, sell, or purchase bald eagle or golden eagle, dead or alive, or any part, nest or egg thereof.
Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C.A. 7401 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Agencies must comply with state implementation plans, and follow new source performance standards as required by EPA. Must comply with all federal, state, interstate, and local air pollution requirements.

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Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C.S. 1251 <i>et seq.</i> (1999) (Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 and its successors, the Clean Water Act of 1977, and the Water Quality Act of 1987)	EPA	All	Regulates discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters of the U.S. through a permit system. Non-point source requirements control pesticide runoff, agricultural runoff, forestry operations, and parking lots/motor pools. Non-point sources require individual or group permits and must be monitored at the point they enter public waters, storm sewers, or natural waterways.
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 1451 (1999)	USDOC	All	Requires that federal actions be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with approved state Coastal Zone Management programs.
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. § 544 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	Columbia River Gorge Commission	All	A violation occurs if there is a willful violation of management plans, land use ordinances, or implementation measures made by the Columbia Gorge Commission.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, 42 U.S.C.S. 9601 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Requires restoration of those sites with hazardous materials.
Endangered Species Act (ESA), as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 1531 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	NMFS, USFWS	Virtually all	Federal agencies must ensure that proposed actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species, or cause the destruction or adverse modification of their habitat.
Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended, 42 U.S.C.S. 4371 <i>et seq.</i>	CEQ and Office of Environmental Quality	All federal agencies conducting or supporting public works projects	Federal agencies must comply with environmental statutes.

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<p>Executive Order 11514 Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, Mar. 5, 1970, 3 C.F.R. 902 (1966-1970), 35 Fed. Reg. 30,959</p> <p>(Amended by Executive Order 11991, May 24, 1977, 3 C.F.R. 123 (1977), 42 Fed. Reg. 26,967)</p>	CEQ	All	<p>Directs Federal agencies to initiate measures needed to direct their policies, plans, and programs to meet national environmental goals. Federal agencies are responsible for developing procedures (e.g., public hearings, information on alternative courses of action) to ensure the public can review, understand, and comment on Federal plans and programs with environmental impacts in a timely manner.</p> <p>The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) developed regulations requiring EISs to be more concise, clear, and to the point (and therefore more useful to the decisionmakers) in response to this Executive Order.</p>
<p>Executive Order 11644 Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, Feb. 8, 1972, 37 Fed. Reg. 2877, as amended by Executive Order 11989, May 24, 1977, 42 Fed. Reg. 26,959</p>	DOI, USDA	BLM, USFS	<p>Establishes policies and procedures for use of off-road vehicles on public land to protect resources of those lands. Includes any vehicle whose use is authorized by respective agency head under permit, license, lease, or contract.</p>
<p>Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management, May 24, 1977, 3 C.F.R. 117 (1977) 42 Fed. Reg. 26961. Amended by Executive Order 12148, July 12, 1975, 3 C.F.R. 412 (1979), 44 Fed. Reg. 43,239</p>	Water Resources Council	BLM, USFS	<p>Federal agencies are required to avoid or minimize adverse impacts associated with short-term or long-term modification and occupancy of floodplains.</p> <p>If activities are going to occur within the 100-year floodplain or within wetlands the agency must first prepare a floodplain/wetlands assessment (similar to NEPA requirements).</p>
<p>Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands, May 24, 1977, 3 C.F.R. 121 (1977), 42 Fed. Reg. 26,961</p>	Each agency	All	<p>Federal agencies are required to issue or amend existing procedures to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.</p>
<p>Executive Order 12088 Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, Oct 13, 1978, 3 C.F.R. 243 (1978), 43 Fed. Reg. 47,707, (amended by Executive Order 12580, Jan. 12, 1987, 3 C.F.R. 103 (1987), 52 Fed. Reg. 2423, amended by Executive Order 13016, Aug. 28, 1996, 61 Fed. Reg. 45871)</p>	EPA	All	<p>This Executive Order delegates responsibility to the head of each executive agency for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution. This order gives the EPA authority to conduct reviews and inspections to monitor Federal facility compliance with pollution control standards.</p>

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Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice, Feb. 11, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 7629, amended by Executive Order 12948, Jan. 30, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 6381	Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice convened by EPA	All	Directs all federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not result in disproportionately adverse environmental or human health effects on minority and/or low-income populations. In addition, federal agencies must analyze the environmental effects of the actions, including human health, economic, and social effects, and effects on minority and low-income communities.
Executive Order 12962 Recreational Fisheries, June 7, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 30769	USFWS, NMFS	All	Requires federal agencies to implement laws in manner that will conserve, restore, and enhance aquatic systems that support recreational fisheries; to evaluate the effects of federal funded, permitted, or authorized actions on aquatic systems and recreational fisheries; and to document those effects.
Farmland Protection Policy Act 7, as amended, U.S.C.S. 4201 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USDA	All	Directs federal agencies to identify and quantify adverse impacts of federal programs on farmlands. The Act's purpose is to minimize the number of federal programs that contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended 7 U.S.C.S. 136 <i>et seq.</i> (1999) (amended by the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972)	EPA	All	Registers and regulates the manufacture and use of pesticides, including herbicides.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act 43, U.S.C.S. 1701 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	BLM, USFS	Agencies with federal land management responsibilities	Establishes public land policy and guidelines for its administration and provides for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands. Requires permits for right-of-way access for activities not in accord with the primary objective of the management of public or Indian lands under the Act.

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Fish and Wildlife Act of 1965 PL 85-624, 16 U.S.C.S. 742 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USFWS, NMFS (if appropriate), state agencies with jurisdiction over wildlife resources	Any federal agency that proposes to control or modify any body of water	<p>Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to take steps required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of fisheries and wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.</p> <p>Designed to protect the aquatic environment as it affects fish and wildlife resources. Wildlife conservation should receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other aspects of water resources development.</p>
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, 16 U.S.C.S. 2901 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI	All	Encourages federal agencies to conserve and promote conservation of non-game fish and wildlife species and their habitats.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 661 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USFWS, NMFS, (if appropriate), DOI, state agencies with jurisdiction over wildlife resources	Any federal agency that proposes to control or modify any body of water	Designed to protect the aquatic environment as it affects fish and wildlife resources. Wildlife conservation should receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other aspects of water resources development.
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. sec. 1600 <i>et seq.</i> (1999) (National Forest Management Act of 1976, 16 U.S.C.S. 1600 <i>et seq.</i> (1999))	USDA	BLM, USFS	Requires Federal agencies to develop resource management plans on land affected by their actions. Includes Forest Management Plans.
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management (Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996), Act. 16 U.S.C.S. 1801 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	NMFS	All	Development of regional fishery management plans for off-shore fisheries, anadromous species and Continental Shelf fisheries. Promote protection of essential fish habitat in review of projects conducted under federal permits, licenses, or other authorities that affect or have the potential to affect such habitat.
Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C.S. 1361 <i>et seq.</i> (1972)	NMFS	All	Established moratorium, with exemptions, on the taking of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, 16 U.S.C.S. 703 <i>et seq.</i> (1999).	USFWS	All	An activity violates the Act if the action can kill or take a migratory bird. If the action is unavoidable, a permit can be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

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National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C.S.4321 <i>et seq.</i>	EPA	Applies to all federal projects or projects that require federal involvement.	Requires Federal agencies to assess the impacts that their proposed actions may have on the environment.
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 470 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI, NPS, states	All	Requires the agency official consider the effects an undertaking may have on historic properties and provide an opportunity for the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or the Advisory Council (AC) to comment on such effects.
National Trail System Act, 16 U.S.C.S. 1241 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI, USDA	BLM, USFS, BPA	Establishes and protects trails in urban areas and in scenic areas and along historic travel routes. Designates the Oregon National Historic Trail. Provides for additional national scenic or historical trails. Violations are designated by the agency that manages the area. Includes such regulations as requiring permits when burning or making unreasonable disturbances, or requiring special-use authorization for construction and maintenance in the area.
National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 668dd (1999)	DOI (BLM, USFWS)	All	Protects designated wildlife refuges areas. Several are listed in Oregon and Washington.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (ARPA) of 1990, 25 U.S.C.S. 3001 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI	All	Prior to intentional removal of Native American grave remains, obtain an ARPA permit and consult with tribes. When gravesites are unintentionally disturbed, halt work immediately, consult land management entity, and consult with tribes. Activity may resume 30 days after confirmation of notification to tribes.
Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended, 42 U.S.C.S. 4901 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Requires that federal entities comply with state and local requirements regarding noise. Requires all federal agencies to correct and abate any environmental noise in violation of EPA standards.
Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C.S. 7642 (1999)	EPA	All	Federal agency carrying out or sponsoring activity resulting in noise that is determined to be public nuisance shall abate such noise.
Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Northwest Power Act) 16 U.S.C.S. 839 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	Pacific Northwest Power and Conservation Planning Council, DOE	BPA, FERC, BOR, Corps, NMFS, USFWS	Contains provisions to protect, mitigate, and enhance the fish and wildlife, including their spawning grounds and habitat, of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

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Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C.S. 13101 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Prevent pollution through source reduction practices.
Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. 16 U.S.C.S 469 <i>et seq.</i> (amended by the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, see above) to extend the provisions of the 1960 Act to all Federal construction activities and all federally licensed/assisted activities that cause loss of scientific, prehistoric, or archeological data	DOI	All	The act requires Federal agencies building or permitting the building of reservoirs to notify the Secretary of the Interior when such activities might destroy important archaeological, historic, or scientific data. That Secretary is authorized to conduct appropriate investigations to protect those data. The act also authorizes agencies to spend up to 1 percent of their construction funds on the protection of historic and archaeological resources. In 1974, the Reservoir Salvage Act was amended by the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act to extend the provisions of the 1960 Act to all Federal construction activities and all federally licensed or assisted activities that cause loss of scientific, prehistoric, or archeological data.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, 42 U.S.C.S. 6910 <i>et seq.</i> (1999) (Solid Waste Disposal Act)	EPA	All	Regulates the storage, use, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. Imposes requirements on generators and transporters of this waste, and on owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities.
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1938, as amended, 33 U.S.C.S. 540 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	Corps	Any agency involved in waterway improvements	If a proposed action includes a structure or work in, under, or over a navigable water of the U.S.; structure or work affecting a navigable water of the U.S.; or the deposit of fill material or an excavation that in any manner alters or modifies the course, location, or capacity of any navigable water of the U.S., a permit is required from the Corps. Activities shall include a due regard for wildlife conservation.
Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Act of 1899, as amended, 33 U.S.C.S. 401 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	Corps	All	Requires consent of Congress and approval from the Corps for construction of bridge, causeway, dam or dike over or in port, navigable river or other navigable waters.
Safe Drinking Water Act as amended, 42 U.S.C.S. 300f <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Applies to public water systems. Act specifies contaminants that may have adverse health effects, and contains criteria and procedures to assure a supply of drinking water that complies with established maximum permissible contamination levels.

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Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 2001 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USDA	BLM, USFS, all USDA programs	Provides for program to conserve, protect and enhance soil, water and related resources (within scope of Department of Agriculture programs).
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, 30 U.S.C.S. 1201 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement		Focus mostly on coal but seems to include surface mining of other minerals. Provides for reclamation of mined areas that prevent or damage beneficial use of land or water resources or endanger health or safety of the public.
Taylor Grazing Act, as amended, 43 U.S.C.S. 315 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI	BLM, USFS	To preserve grazing land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury; defines grazing rights and protects them by regulation.
Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C.S. 2601 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	EPA	All	Intended to protect human health and the environment from toxic chemicals. Regulation of toxic chemicals including methods of use and disposal and protection of employees.
Water Bank Act as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 1301 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USDA in coordination with DOI	Implementing agencies	Establishes program to prevent serious loss of wetlands and the preserve, restore, and improve such lands through conservation agreements with property owners.
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 1001 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USDA	All	Prevention of erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in watersheds of rivers of U.S.; furthering the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water, and the conservation and use of land and thereby preserving, protecting, and improving the nation's land and water resources and the quality of the environment. Federal agencies cooperate with and assist states and local governments.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act PL90-542, 16 U.S.C.S. 1270 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	DOI, USDA	BLM, USFS, Corps, BPA	Provides for preservation of designated rivers. Rivers are managed to preserve their natural qualities, with recreational opportunities reduced to prevent deterioration of the environment. Incompatible development in the river corridor or in areas directly affecting the river is prohibited. Listed rivers or river segments in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
Wilderness Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C.S. 1131 <i>et seq.</i> (1999)	USDA, USFS	All	There can be no settlement, mechanized activities, or commercial development within designated wilderness areas.